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THE CLOSING SCENE.

he following by T. Buchanan Read, is pronounced ne Westminster Review to be unquestionably the st American poem ever written:

thin the sober realms of leafless trees,
he russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
e some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
hen all the lands are lying brown and bare.

gray barns looking from their hazy hills,
or the dun waste, widening valley,
down the air a greeting to the mills,
o the dull thunder of alternate flails.

ights were mellowed, and all sounds subdued,
he hills seemed farther and the streams sang low,
in a dream the distant woodman hewed
n winter fog with misty muffled blow.

ematted forests, erewhile armed with gold,
heir banners bright with every martial hue,
stood like some sad beaten host of old,
withdrawn afar in Time's remorseful blue.

embre wings the vulture toyed his flight;
he crow scarce heard his sinking mate's complaint,
d like a star above the gray mist in the light
he village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

sentinel cock upon the hill side crew—
new life—and all was stiller than before;
t till some rapid river moaned to flow
n silent horn, and then was heard no more.

ere erst the jay within the elm's tall crest,
ade garrulous trouble round her mate;
s here the oriole hung her swaying nest,
y every light wind like a censer swung.

ere sung the noisy martins of the eaves,
he busy swallows circling ever near—
wodlice, as the fu to mood led eves,
n early harvest and a plenteous year.

ere every bird that waked the vernal feast,
took the sweet slumber from its wing at morn:
ar'd the reaper (the reer east,
now was silless, empty and forlorn.

ne from out the stubble, piped the quail:
d creaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
ne, the pho sank drums lag to the vale:
ade echo to the distant cottage loom."

re was no bud to bloom upon the flowers;
spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night;
thistle down, the only ghost of flowers,
tled slowly by—passed noiseless y out of sight.

ld all this—in the most dreary air,
nd where the woodbine shed its coral store
the porch
crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
ring the floor with its withered torch.

ld all this—the center of the cheerful hearth,
e ruddy-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
d the swift wheel, and with her joyless mien
like a fate, and watched the flying thread.

had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
supped, and broke with her the ashen crust,
the dead features with the stir
his thin mantle trailing in the dust.

lie yet her cheek was bright with sunny bloom,
or count'y, sun-nursed, and she gave her all,
twice-a-harvested land to glean
—gave the sword to rust upon the wall.

ave the sword, but not the hand that drew
d struck for liberty the dying blow,
him who, in the front rank fell and slew,
ill hold the ranks of the invading foe.

g, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
e the low murmur of a hive at noon;
g but not loud the memory of the gone
called to her task the more to hush its tone.

set the thread was snapped, her head was bowed;
fe drooped, the distaff through her hands serene,
loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
little death amid Winter's solemn scene.

THE LIFE WRECK.

eading the silvery ways, dark and damp,
he flickering light of the feeble lamp,
aking the night with her ghostly tramp,
o to ters sicing—alone alone
n hovel—home, from street to street,
pickes her passage through rain and sleet,
ust a little to the wind to shield
a bonnet to wear nor a morsel to eat,
n a speck of earth to call her own.

tring her life out day by day,
owing her privations on any,
aining for very shame the ray
the sun of Heaven the glorious sun—
ery of life and afraid to die,
d of the earth and afraid of the sky—
ld of the light she knows not why,
woos the night as she loves a sin,
d thinks of a murderer's grim embrace.

ptom of life and deadly fear,
low smiting the quick and dead!
ow her before her seat is red
the demon of hatred and despair;
ow her a happy thoughtfulness
ctu e of innocence, undefiled,
on the pitiless and leaped and smiled
ed!
h her heart was sore and her spirits wild,
ad all her trouble as light as air.

ew her again in womanhood
se beauty and with n heart withstood,
d and lovely, yet gentle and refined
mired and loved by the wise and great,
ter in all a modest grace
native beauty in all that sends
rth we never the proud knee bends—
crowning gem of a cluster of princes,
queen in soul and a queen in state.

ow her now—yet I know her not!
re all the grace from her features got,
re all the is pure is spurned, forgot,
nothing I now but lonely dead,
ped in misery and disgrace,
eye of a man no more can trace
be shattered form and shriveled face
ight and for hate and scorn and blame
e frame is there but the woman is dead.

des of immaculate woman! when
ll the curse of God come down on men
woman's weep! The sun shall be dead,
all he stone for thy nameless wo s,
on thy oppressor unburied, unblessed,
l soak the earth in terror and dread
a wreath of sorrowful mould shall wind
ding the wretch wherever he treads
n the gay midnight shall be naked his bed,
e may pay part of the debt he owes.

T IN GRAPES, POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES.

INSECTS IN ANIMALS.

BY JOHN F. BENNET, PITTSBURGH.

he grape rot appears first in July, en the Catawba grape is nearly half of full size. It shows itself by a little ck on the skin and is discol- d appearance of the pulp underneath, ually on the exposed shoulder or side, l rarely on that shaded. The pulp colored has ceased to grow, and com- nicates its disease to the neighboring ts, until the whole berry is affected, n dries up to a brown dead matter, ich is sometimes blown or rubbed off, l at other times remains attached to the m until gathering time. It is first noti- after thunder storms, and after and ring wet, sultry weather. Whatever pes escape being attacked in July, if weather prevails afterwards, are not ected. The same wet, sultry weather l produce rot up to the time of gath- g.

n October, 1865, when the Concord grape s fully ripe, and during the days of hering, this weather produces rot; but, ing that the berry was full of juice, the showed itself by a breaking of the skin formation of the fruit. Every year, he country where wet, sultry weather vails is affected by rot, in wet seasons troying from half to nine-tenths of the p; in all seasons destroying some. favorable seasons it has been noticed t some particular soils and situations less affected than others. Tough, clay- and marly soils that are very retentive isture are most liable. Soils that are dy, or porous, are less liable. It was thought that the limestone soils of ntern Ohio would be sufficiently dry l porous to escape rot; but in fact lime- nes do absorb and restrain much moist- , and although the surface were expos- to the atmosphere in a current of air s dry rapidly, yet the interior surfaces the interstices of the layers of stone are ered with moisture, and wherever clay ters it becomes a soil of the most entive character. Sandy soils are unit- raising wine grapes; thus it appears tall our wine grapes are subject to pro- ing rot. Those soils that are best ipied by their character to produce the hest development of the good qualities the grape are the most liable to rot. With regard to situation it has been said, te Cincinnati, 1848, report Horticultural mmittee, that the cause of the rot in pes was "their being too much in cov- ed situations, not fully exposed to the , and their proximity to orchards and ods." This is incorrect; vines running trees escape rot; vines nearest the forest d orchard trees partially escape rot; ineyards that have never been hoed and are full of weeds escape the full extreme rot. So the most unfavorable situation developing the qualities of the grape the situations for escaping rot, and a mium is offered for careless cultivation total neglect. To sum up, the best soils duce rot and the most favorable situa- ns produce rot; the worst soils are least ject to rot, and the most unfavorable nditions are least liable to rot, and these clude, with this anomaly in nature, at its highest grade of produce is most ured by its most favorable provisions. has been remarked that the first early cold nights and mornings that some- es follow sultry weather, ending in r, might produce and does produce st, and so causes rot. This is incorrect. d need not be taken into considera- n. It is worth while, however, refute the proposition of some, that the lden check of growing this year by lden change of high to low temperature duces rot, by remarking that the cold never is severe as to stop the circulation the sap, and so could not cause the death any part of the plant or berry. A wet mmer and our usual sun, then, pro luces , and here again we must conclude, another anomaly in nature, that her st fruitful season is each most inimical the grape crop. Shall we rest here, ding out that as the New York *Tribune's* ricultural Report for August, 1866, says, We are fighting against nature in trying raise grapes in Ohio;" give up the cul- re of the grape as under a curse, as dicate nature had done that as wine, th's highest product, may be made a rse by excess of its use, so this apparent rse of richest soil, best situation and st favorable season as a blessing when operly taken advantage of.

In God's providence all of his gifts are od for man; the soil does its best, accord- g to its capability, in producing solid food, e water does its best, serving as a dilu- nt or disintegrant; the air does its best, ting as a digestant, and the sun does its st, settling all into activity, nourishing, aturing, cherishing; no one of these does jury, but only good; and shall they all hen working at their highest product sult in evil? It cannot be—it can only be n's inability to take advantage of d's blessing. In an attempt to reason t us begin by saying that there must be excess; if we give all soil, all water, l air, or all sun, we shall have no pro- ct; or if we give an excess of any of ese, the result is injurious. Now we should give an excess of earth, we can pre- ent an excess of water, we cannot control an excess of air, nor can we control an ex- cess of sun. Can it, then, be water in ex- cess? A faithful lover of nature who be- lieves in God's goodness in all his works, in spite of whatever appearance, brought on this whole investigation by remarking that "water never hurt anything" and this essay is in vindication of her remark. Na- ture, like a true lover, discloses to her beloved all her secrets.

It is not water in excess, inasmuch as this would show itself in marshy, swampy, undrained land, where the vine would not live, and does not exist in our vineyards. Neither is the rot caused by a deficiency, as in the only matter we can control, namely, water. A season deficient in water always produces a crop of grapes free from rot, a dry season making a rich wine but not a large quantity. Here let it be remarked that a dry summer is always found to be a hot one. Again we come to a negative conclusion, and as the rot is neither caused by excess or deficiency, let us look elsewhere. It is not caused by in- sects or birds. It is not caused from with- in by disease of the plant in roots or branches, otherwise all the branches and berries would be affected, and not (as is the case) individual berries on some of the branches. Then it is caused by some ex- ternal influence; and, if external, it must be mechanical—an effect.

In its manner of action it is shown to be local, a blow or wound received—more or less minute causing death to the part re- ceiving it, and spreading its decompo- sition into the parts surrounding. What is there in nature that gives blows causing death? Lightning does. Lightning is an effect, and therefore mechanical. It is prevalent in summer and not in winter. It always takes place during close, damp, sultry weather, which it clears in showers of rain. It will be necessary to explain in what manner lightning gives this dead- ly stroke.

If we mix together certain amounts of oxygen and hydrogen, and pass into the mixture a fire of sufficient intensity to ig- nite them, they will combine and sudden- ly condense into water of five thousand, four hundred degrees temperature, or sud- denly dissipate into steam and lose their high temperature in the surrounding bod- ies. In this operation there is a space of time at which this high temperature of the water produced, acting on any animal or vegetable matter, would produce death at the point struck. It does not matter whether the oxygen and hydrogen unite in a bulk as of a cubic foot, or in the mi- nutest capillary tube of a thousandfeet, or a thousand miles long as surely as there is free oxygen and hydrogen in nascent con- atoms, infused together and placed so close together that the heat given off in their combining that will produce water so surely will there be this current of heat and light which is called Lightning, pro- duced, and so surely will the heat of five thousand, four hundred degrees of heat, which kills, and its immediate expansion into steam, which in gaining vent tears and rives the tree into splinters, causing the appearance called blasting. The death of a human being struck by lightning on the head, let us suppose there should be a column or thread of only one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen in nascent con- tending from the head to the feet, this col- umn would be ignited, and in its passage make a continuous though minute stream of heat—5,400 degrees—and would be fatal to each part in contact with it. The same process takes place when free nitrogen and hydrogen are mixed together and ig- nited, producing nitric acid. The same process takes place when free nitrogen and hydrogen are mixed together and ig- nited, producing nitrate of ammonia. The same process takes place when the latter two elements are present and mixed together in the presence of decom- posing water. So that whether lightning is the resulting cause, as in the first of these processes, the effect is the same, to destroy animal and vegetable life wherever it strikes.

If the point struck is so minutely struck as to bear a small relative proportion to the whole of the living object, the part struck and becomedead is ejected from the living body, leaving a scar, or if the part struck bears so large a proportion that the re- maining living part of the body cannot recover, the decay extends, and, in a longer or shorter time the whole body per- ishes. If the body struck, by reason of the free and nascent elements within it, is capable of being ignited, and so continues the flash through the body, instant death in all its parts takes place. In all cases where vivid flashes of lightning occur the influence extends a considerable distance around, and although the fatal flash may appear to kill only where it strikes, it yet ignites the suitable free elements around it, and kills in part, or so as to in- jure more or less nearly all around. Also where there is no vivid lightning or flash during the moist, sultry weather, the same processes are taking place, minutely wounding and destroying a small portion of the vegetables in wet Summer weather, where this injury is found to be the direct result of insects; and here let it be said that in most instances the insect is the scav- enger removing the dead, and not the des- troying cause of death.

The "mildew" on grapes, which occurs at a time after the fruit is set and has grown to the size of peas, may be traced to the same cause, the disease attacking the stem of the bunch and affecting all the berries below or beyond the part diseased. The white fungus that grows over these dead berries is simply nature's scavenger removing the dead. The "blue rot" in grapes usually takes place in individual berries after the berry has attained its full size but before it has begun to color, and is the result of an injury to the stem of such berry, not sufficient to cause death, but to partially stop the flow of nourish- ment and to poison such nourishment as it is conveyed into the berry.

The disease peculiar to the pear tree known as the blight and frozen sap blight is most likely to be referred to this same cause, a partial death from lightning and an ineffectual attempt to recover, mean- while conveying poisoned nourish ment to the remainder of the tree. The disease peculiar to the palm tree, known as black rot, is undoubtedly referable to the same cause—death at the part struck, and the excrescence of black knot an effort on the part of the tree to get rid of the diseased portion. That part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains is subject to much rain in the months of June, July and August, and so lightning and thence rot; the western slope of the Rocky Mountains in California has no rain in its summer months, and so no lightning and no rot. It is known that in those parts of Central America where rain and light- ning prevail nightly, no grapevines will flourish or produce fruit. In Germany, where rot occasionally occurs to a limited extent, the same universal law will hold good. The writer saw the terrible potato blight strike in Ireland one night in July of 1846; passing by a field of potatoes lux- uriantly growing in the afternoon of one day, a night of thunderstorms following, and repassing the same field the next morning, and seeing all the potato tops destroyed, hanging down, one black funereal mass of pendants, without one speck of green.

Fruit that is covered with down is less liable to suffer from rot than fruit with bright, clear skins. Thus among grapes the downy skinned grapes are less affect- ed; among apples the Golden Gate and other bright, waxy skinned apples suffer most; the nectarine is more liable than the peach, and the plum more liable than any other tree fruit. So exactly does the Great Parent of all adapt his means to their ends that the same lightning that can destroy things most stable in nature is controlled by such little natural lightning rods as the down of plants and insects. The young, tender leaves and sprouts, full of the nascent elements, are covered with down to protect them more carefully from the effects of this lightning, as may be especi- ally noticed in the new shoots of the pumpkin and watermelon. The effects of the lightning are not so injurious to grape- vines planted near houses or homesteads, inasmuch as the trees, shrubbery and the soil- ing crops are the protectors; it is only in the field or open ground that the full effect is noticed, as is finely observed by Malachi, chapter 3, verse 17—"Neither shall the vine cast his fruit before the time in the field." Fruit that is protected by an outer covering is not affected directly, such as nuts, in- tan corn, &c. Insects are found not to be affected by the injury done to the stem or leaves. When the stem is injured con- veying poisoned nourishment, and when the fruit is injured from receiving an insuf- ficient nourishment, produces crude and undeveloped fruit. Where fruit is pro- tected by an outer covering, delicate, such as encloses the seed of the cotton, such capsule being struck in part by this light- ning becomes dead at the part struck be- fore the cotton has begun to grow, and not then expand with the growth of the fibre inside, but remains dry and rigid, and cramps together the fibres, and causes the locks to break the fibres into short lengths when carding.

The East India cotton of Madrid, Surat, and Bombay, which is the brightest in glossiness, the most silky to the touch, the longest in staple and the finest in fibre that is grown, is thus rendered inferior in price and value. To these three causes of injured value, lightning, and insufficient nourishment, produces crude and undeveloped fruit. Where fruit is pro- tected by an outer covering, delicate, such as encloses the seed of the cotton, such capsule being struck in part by this light- ning becomes dead at the part struck be- fore the cotton has begun to grow, and not then expand with the growth of the fibre inside, but remains dry and rigid, and cramps together the fibres, and causes the locks to break the fibres into short lengths when carding.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

DANGER OF PAYING TOO RAPIDLY.

In the anxiety and the effort to reduce the burden of taxation, there may be danger, from the common weakness of human nature, that the reduction may be to rapid and too great. A more serious mistake could hardly be made, for it would be more difficult again to increase the taxation, to meet the necessity of the case, than to keep it up to the existing requirement. The first point to be definitely fixed in the policy of the Government, with reference to the National debt is, the *rate*, per annum, at which it shall be paid, for it is taken for granted that the reduction of it, by a definite annual payment, is the fixed purpose of the Government. This is necessary both to satisfy the temperament of the people, and also to maintain the credit of the securities.

Under such a policy, as a fixed and permanent one, the Government securities would be the best and most sought for in the markets of the world by permanent investment, even at moderate interest. The gradual reduction of the debt, by payment of principal and the prompt payment of interest, would satisfy every one of its safety, and the long time of the bonds would give them preference for large and long investments. But it would materially endanger these conditions, and, of course, the expected results of them, to diminish the taxes, the source of revenue, by any general and indiscriminate sweep of reduction. Yet, to this danger are we exposed from two causes. The impatience of people under the weight of taxation, may incline them to favor the greatest measure of *immediate* relief. And political demagogusim may seek popular favor by propositions and schemes accommodated to this selfish cupidity, as in the corrupt days of the Roman Republic, agrarian laws were instruments of political chicanery.

We have been, from the first, in favor of a gradual but *certain* reduction of the national debt, month by month. The past has gone beyond our expectations by far. But the pressure has produced a general expression of some desire for a statement in the taxes. In making this, there is, as we have said, need to guard against going too far, so as to render the reduction of the principal, too small to be perceptible. Any scheme of taxation to be safe and to give support to the national credit, must include a liberal provision for payment on principal, as well as payment of interest. And we hope the stress of public opinion in favor of taking a long time to pay the National debt, will not prevail over the above prudential suggestions out of view. Something should, without resort to loans, be paid on the principal every year and every month. And then the advance of population, the enlargemnrt of business, the development of resources, the increase of wealth in the country will make the payment of taxes easier and easier every year, and admit of further reductions ere many years shall have passed.

TEMPERANCE OF PUBLIC MEN.

If there is one class of men, who are more than others bound to observe the strictest habits of temperance, it is that which has in charge and trust, important interests of other people. Public officers are public servants, in whose hands are placed valuable trusts, and of whom it is but reasonable to expect the employment of their best powers on the duties of their office. That strict sobriety is indispensable to this requirement will not be disputed by any one. In the heads of persons whose minds are darkened, confused or paralyzed by intoxication, no public measure or interest can be sure of judicious or even of safe treatment. Hence, it is that all evils of no see why Railroad Engineers and employees are by arrangement and contract prohibited the use of intoxicating drinks while on duty. And on the same principle, the Regulations of War that allow an officer to have liquors as a part of his private stores and forbid it to common soldiers, present a fact anomalous and contradictory to sound philosophy, since intoxication in a commander may be infinitely more detrimental than in a private soldier.

The same influence produced by excessive stimulation of the brain, that makes a half drunken man unfit for these duties, is sequences of his individual action, or mistake the relation of things, will affect his judgment and perception in relation to public interests, and a vote given under that pernicious influence may involve innocent parties in serious loss or utter ruin, or inflict permanent injury or discredit on the country.

It is, therefore, with gratification that we notice any movement in favor of temperance, initiated by public men. Concerted action among legislators and other persons connected with the administration of public affairs, will be effective, not only in securing themselves against the insidious and damaging power of the habit, but also, in discouraging the practice of social drinking among others. But besides the personal benefit in maintaining sobriety, health and respectability, they secure the confidence of their constituents, which no man can be sure of deserving or of not sacrificing any day, who at any time resigns the control of his mind to the wild suggestions and impulses of intoxication. The occasional movements, in Washington, for the suppression of intemperance or for the maintenance of sobriety, indicate the necessity for such movements, as plainly as they promise beneficial results. So the recent action, embracing all the State officers of Iowa, who signed a total abstinence pledge, may be of great service to the public interest of that vigorous young State.

Were Legislators, in all States, to take a similar step, it would be good, beyond a doubt, for the important interests intrusted to them. A petition was lately presented to a legislative body, asking that sobriety might be made a condition of office. The petition, was for some reason referred to the Committee on *Retrenchment*. Whether the reference was made on instinct or reason, it was most suggestive, for no doubt, millions of money are lost by votes and official action under the influences of intoxicating liquors.

RAILROADS AND THEIR RINGS.

Railroads are the veins and arteries of inland commerce, carrying backwards and forwards in healthful circulation the life blood of trade. Any obstruction, any diseased condition or action, in these communications, is felt in every department of business. The impatience indicated of late in all quarters is evidence of some disturbance in these means of conveyance, and that of such importance as to demand some commensurate efforts for rectifying it. Some movements in this direction have been initiated, and with such developements of the enormous impositions practised on the business community and the great public, that the movement is not at all likely to be abandoned or intermitted till railroad operations are brought to a better condition.

Railroad business, like all other businesses, has the interests of two parties in view. Here they are the stockholders or owners of the road and the great public. Corporations are authorized by law, with reference to both, to construct and work the road, and the interests of both are secured by legal provisions. The evasion of these provisions, in various ways, constitutes the ground of complaint at the present time. Both stockholders and the business public are dissatisfied, and have, apparently, good cause to be so, since a system of operations is extensively introduced which wrongs the stockholders and the business public too, for the profit of parties that come in between them in the transaction of the business.

These middle parties are no more necessary for the transaction of the business, than a third wheel is necessary to a cart. Whatever they can do, the railroad companies might do, and whatever profit there is in doing it might go to the advantage of the stockholders, under which conditions, the profits would be evidently so large as to render a reduction of charges absolutely unavoidable. But, at present, the high charges are maintained on the allegation, that the profits of the roads do not justify a reduction. This is indeed, the fact in many cases, the absorption of the profits occurring in this mysterious and unfathomed gulf that lies between the transporter who pays the charges, and the stockholders who own the roads and do the carrying.

The legislatures of States which have either by special acts or by general laws, chartered railroad corporations are the proper authority to interpose for the protection of the public. The stockholders of the roads are able to see to their own interests under their own charters. But it is high time that this imposition and wrong that from an unauthorized center reaches out both ways, should be brought to an end. If the road owners are willing to let their employees form "rings" for their own profit, or to join outside parties in mere artificial and unnecessary arrangements, for the sake of higher freights, the great body of business men and of the people, every article of whose consumption bears an additional price in consequence, are not so easy and good natured under the exaction.

The Legislatures of some of the Western States have taken some of these matters in hand, and will no doubt, so far as their States are concerned, give relief to trade and farming interests from the destructive private embargo under which they have languished. The States themselves are prohibited by the Constitution of the United States from imposing export or transit duties on merchandise, and also from making discriminations in favor of the products or commerce of one State over that of another. But all these are virtually done, by the irresponsible and unnecessary middle agencies in the forwarding of produce and merchandise from point to point in the country. A heavy tribute is paid them, of which but an inconsiderable part reaches the owners of the roads. This tribute is the excess beyond what would be a fair, and, to the stockholders, satisfactory profit for the use of their road. Railroad companies are bound themselves so to use the franchises belonging to them by charter, that all these conveniences and advantages, in point of speed and certainty of transportation, which are now supplied by middle parties, shall be supplied by the railroad corporations themselves. Instead of farming out the franchises, they are bound to use them themselves, and to secure, at remunerative prices, the benefits thereof to the business public. It is for these ends that they have been incorporated, and the public expectation that looks for these advantages at their hands is both reasonable and just.

THE CROSBY ASSOCIATION.

The Crosby Art Association has occupied a large space in public attention and in the public papers for months past. It has reached its *denouement* at last, and the results have been announced to the readers of the COMMERCIAL as items of news. These results have suggested the inquiry—rather late for starting the question—was it a fair transaction? The question, we presume, will be now agitated with some energy and warmth, publicly and privately, among those who invested in tickets, and have been disappointed in drawing blanks.

Except by its highly taking and respectable title, we cannot distinguish the Art Association from what are called, by plainer people, gift enterprises. Nor can we distinguish either of them from what used to be known as lotteries. The lottery established by authority and under the supervision of law, was guarded against frauds and the confidence of the public in it. If you find it difficult of attaining along the Atlantic seaboard, seek it in the distant West, where, in view of the sparseness of the population, it commands yet but a moderate price. The West is the real Hesperides, where felicity can be found after a life of toil in the older settlements—the veritable El Dorado where wealth parkles in the river sands, shimmers in mountain caves, and annually renews itself in a luxuriant vegetation. The inhabitants of the country, too, you will come in contact with a people more generous and sympathizing than those to be found in other communities—a people with charities as expanded as their own prairies—with sentiments as pure as the peaks of their mountain ranges. Let us go there and aid in building up that portion of our country, assured that, at the same time, we shall be building our own fortunes, and securing the great end at which we aim—our equality with all other citizens before the law."

THE Springfield *Republican*, deprecating the interference of State Legislatures with the municipal governments of cities, speaks of these as training places for fitting people be in a better to discharge their political duties in the more extensive fields of the State and nation. Yet it says, "New York is governed and robbed by ruffians, because of its ignorant and degraded voting population, and its cowardly unscrupulous demagogues." We should like to know how that is to be remedied, without the intervention and aid of some power outside of itself. "The thing to be done," it adds, "is to limit the suffrage to those who can use it intelligently, and have an interest in good government." That, no doubt, might help the matter greatly, but again, we should like to know how that limitation in a city like New York, is to be effected, without the concurrence and co-operation of the State, in a constitutional amendment to that effect. And we confess it does not appear to us, that any State or nation would be in a very happy condition, that was governed according to the mode of such a training city as New York, as represented by the *Republican*—"governed and robbed by ruffians."

WHEN General SEDGWICK entered Matamoras and raised the American flag there, many suspected that it was an act to be avowed or disowned, according to circumstances as they should after appear—at any rate, that no harm would ever come to the dashing General. And so it turns out. It became necessary to disown the act. General SEDGWICK was placed under arrest, but he has been set at liberty again, he averring that he acted under what he understood were the orders of General SHERIDAN. Had matters taken another turn, he would have been complimented—perhaps promoted.

THE WEST AND TIDE WATER.

It is evident that the people of the Northwest and of the North are in earnest about having greater facilities of transportation between the East and West, than they now have. And it may be that they will secure the end, while the people of Pennsylvania are following their old line of policy, waiting for something to turn up. In Illinois, the connection of the Lake with the Mississippi is to be effected, which will bring more freight eastward than it will carry westward. In Michigan, the project for a straight canal from the Lake to the Detroit River, is revived, and may be prosecuted to completion. To accommodate the eastward movement of produce, a determined concert of Northwestern States is formed and in action, for securing a ship canal around Niagara Falls. And to get a large share of the carrying trade, for the immense accumulation of freight, the Governor of New York recommends the immediate enlargement of the locks on the Erie canal from Buffalo to Albany.

Pennsylvania, turning her eyes to the North, has not a sufficiently lively engagement to use the canals and the railroads in that direction doing more than their share of the business, and the great cities enlarged and enriched by the operation. Good old Pennsylvania is a most exemplary commonwealth for quietness and contentment. Having sold out her public works, and retired from the cares and perplexities connected with them, she is content to let who will do the laborious carrying business, and to do it in their own way. Only she does not wish her sweet repose to be disturbed by any bustle of competition, nor the travelers through her two great cities, east and west, to be puzzled and crazed by having more than one good road to choose from for their travel. There is pending in our Legislature a bill for another link connecting the West with tide-water by the Connellsville route, but as the passage of it might be deemed a departure from the settled policy, our ever prudent law-makers will probably conclude not to pass it—especially as there is nothing in it except the public good.

UNDER the heading, "the next President," the Cincinnati *Commercial* mentions the fact that Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS was detained in that city by the snow blockade, and adds the following: "The people who are distinctly and always for the National Government of the United States, have come to regard General THOMAS with peculiar pride, affection, and confidence. His Washingtonian equipoise of character, his steady, brilliant good fortune in war, his unswerving, unquestioned faithfulness after the war, are familiar to all men; and the serene light of his great reputation is daily brightening over the whole country. Others by adventitious aids may have acquired greater temporary conspicuity, and have heard more of the intoxicating applause of the multitudes who honor high rank and celebrated achievements, but none have accomplished more in proportion to their trusts, and none stand to-day in the serious estimation of the judicious than General THOMAS." The *Commercial*, after commenting at length on the achievements of General THOMAS, concludes that "he is just the sort of a man who ought to be the next President of the United States."

GOVERNOR SWAN, of Maryland, has introduced a new idiom—that is, new in a public document. He speaks of Congress, in his late message, as if that body were some mighty potentate, of the feminine gender like Queen VICTORIA or Queen DIDO. Whether it be in a bachelor's accurate temper, or in the bridegroom's honeymoon phrase of tenderness, we know not, but certain is, that Congress is to him "she," and nothing but "she" to the Governor of Maryland. "She" ought to do so and so, with the power that is in "her" hands, and if "she" fails, the consequences will be laid at "her" door. It is a funny, as well as new idiom in the language, so to *she* a body of two hundred and fifty men! He, he! One can hardly help laughing at the oddity of it!

THERE are two rules that may be safely recommended, for the practical wisdom in which they are founded. They might be adopted in the world of politics, and would be particularly appropriate and advantageous in the stock exchanges and stock gambling houses. The first of these rules is, always to accept the inevitable, and, the other is, never to attempt the impossible.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Samuel DIXON, of Posey county, Ind., enlisted for and served three years as a private soldier in the 91st Indiana volunteers. At the time of his enlistment he was 63 years of age. He served his full time and was never sick a day, or unable from sickness to take his rations regularly. He has received a pension, is honorably discharged, and a few days ago applied at the office of a bounty agent for his additional bounty, and signed his name without the aid of glasses, being now over 66 years of age.

—Mr. Joseph Cobb, 95 years old, was one of the slaves who came from Virginia with Mr. Ewing on Thursday last. He borrowed a pair of "dumpeys," the wood of which was cut from the first apple orchard planted in Ohio, at Marietta, and struck out first right, then left. After a few turns he challenged a youth of 70 to a race, but the banter was declined.

—Count de Bismarck has addressed a letter to the President of the Lutheran Consistory of Frankfort, which contains some sharp menaces against the ministers of the Gospel, who, in their sermons, attack the Government.

—The Marquis de la Rochejaquelein, who was in a state of illness in Paris, which no longer left any hope, received the blessing of the Pope by telegraph. Some time afterward an unexpected improvement, it is affirmed, took place in the sufferer's condition. The French Catholic journals say it is a miracle. Others say it is a clever physician.

—The project of the Marquis of Westminister to reconstruct fashionable London, now in progress under the order of the Grosvenor family, is attracting much attention on account of the wonderful character of the work, and the passion for business which the Marquis exhibits. He is immensely rich and will make South-west London a city, worthy of the richest if not the most illustrious aristocracy in the world.

—The celebrated preacher, Pere Hyacinthe, is at present giving a course of lectures at Notre Dame, in Paris. He is described as a fine looking man of about forty years of age, handsome features, an aquiline nose, somewhat full and sensual lips, and a well-squared chin. He presents an imposing appearance in the pulpit, attired in the costume of his order—a dress of coarse brown woolen and hood and capote of white, naked feet and sandals, a closely shaven head, with the exception of a short fringe of dark hair, which just stops short at the temples.

—Rossini has had an apoplectic stroke. He is in his 75th year, and the tap he has received on the head is as solemn to him as the tap on a drum-head at a military funeral is to all who hear it. It is about fifty-four years since his first opera, "Tancredi," came out, at Venice, in 1813, and more than fifty years since "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" was produced, at Naples. He has had a good time in his life.

—Some of the incidents connected with the scandalous Stewart divorce case in Chicago have been more entertaining than the evidence bearing on the main matter at issue. The last one reported is the accidental meeting on the street of Rosella Dudley, the woman with whom the reverend defendant is alleged to have been guilty of improprieties, and Louisa Miller, one of the principal witnesses for the plaintiff. Rosella was wending her way homeward with a market basket on her arm. Louisa was indulging in a full dress promenade. Immediately they recognized each other, angry, vindictive glances were exchanged, followed by a volley of hostile words, many of which are said to have been more plain and forcible than elegant and polite. Finally, the enraged Louisa was in the act of springing upon Rosella with intent to scratch out her eyes out, when a policeman interfered, and they were induced to proceed peacefully on their respective ways.

—The Chicago *Times* pitches vigorously, not to say venomously into Mr. Grau, the operative manager, for having disappointed the public on more than one recent occasion. It makes no allowance for detention by snow storms; for difficulties arising from artistic caprice, or the thousand and one other troubles that managerial adventurers have to contend with; but it insists upon its pound of flesh, and, not obtaining it, goes for him in the bitterest spirit. In anger it indulges in the public satire of printing Mr. Grau's name in very small letters.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* comes out squarely for General Thomas as the next President. It concludes a long editorial article, eulogistic of his military services and universal character, in these words: "Virginia is the mother of Presidents, and we generally got a good article from that state. Thomas, a native of Virginia, is not among her degenerate sons. He is one of the good old stock of Virginians, whose love of country included all the States; and his principles, unperverted by a vicious and vulgar provincialism, like his reputation, are eminently national."

—The editor of the Galena *Gazette*—Galena is the residence of General Grant's Illinois home—says that he claims no merit for having kept sober during his recent stay at the State capital. He ascribes all the credit to a certain Judge from McHenry county, and to the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, "upon whose arrival in Springfield," he says, "the price of whisky advanced to a figure beyond our reach."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The German papers of Indiana are calling attention to the small per cent. of the German quirgration that seeks that State, and urge the necessity of taking measures to acquaint emigrants with its advantages. It appears that out of 7,265 emigrants who come from Bremen and Hamburg, only 173 went to Indiana, while Illinois received 684, Wisconsin 508, and Missouri 957.

A colored woman was frozen to death in Chattanooga, on Saturday last, and others were found lying on the floor of the cabin almost bereft of clothing, with the biting, chilling atmosphere pervading every nook and corner of their lowly dwellings, which were without doors or windows. Chattanooga fed and feted the Congressional delegates a short time since, but once in a while lets some of her people die from sheer want of the necessaries of life.

The Cadiz *Republican* says: The largest clip of wool in the county, belonging to the Snepler Brothers, amounting to about two thousand fleeces, was purchased one day last week by Lindlay M. Branson, for Messrs. Gilbert & Co., of Ware, Massachusetts, at sixty cents per pound. This clip is one of the finest in the county.

In the six New England States there are 3,851 miles of railroad in use, which cost $199,091,483. In New York 3,055 30-100 miles, which cost $152,-879,769. In Pennsylvania 4,037 miles are in operation, which cost $210,089,000. Pennsylvania also possesses upwards of 700 miles of under-ground track.

The Ganges carries away from the soil of India and delivers into the sea twice as much solid substance weekly as is contained in the Great Pyramid of Egypt. The Irawaddy sweeps off from thirteen to sixty-two cubic feet of earth in every second of time.

Of the Polish exiles who took up arms in Siberia, and attempted to fight their way to China and Japan, 26 were sentenced to be shot; 174 to have a hundred lashes, and if they survived to be sent to the mines; 92 to be put to hard labor; 137 to be kept under surveillance. A number of others succeeded in getting away.

It is said that the bullion now in the treasury of Russia, at Moscow, greatly exceeds the sum held by the Bank of England. The estimated value of gems and jewels is almost fabulous, before which the Crown jewels and regalia of England sink into comparative insignificance.

The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago *Times* accounts for the milk in certain legislative cocoa nuts in this explanatory way: Some members are complaining to your correspondent that the lobbyists are the parties who are bringing the Legislature into disgrace; that they receive large amounts of money from parties desiring measures put through the Legislature; expend the same in gambling, drinking, and other like sprees of a night, and then go home and report that they paid out the same to members. An instance was related to me by a member, yesterday, where a certain lawyer in Chicago came down here on the part of a bank, for the purpose of having an amendment inserted in its charter. The lawyer disbursed the money as above, and, when he returned was asked for an account of his expenses. His answer was, "I don't ask me anything. I don't not tell to whom I paid it. If I did, I might send at least a score of them to the State prison." The truth is, as I learn, that not one individual member of the Legislature, but a number. Moral: Be careful of the men whom you select to bribe members, or you will not only fail in getting what you want, but lose your money also.

Under the head of "The New Crusade," the "Gentile" organ at Salt Lake City, (the *Vedette*) of a recent date, has the following topic of conversation on the street yesterday was the violent character of the harangues on Sunday last at the Tabernacle, and in the evening ward meetings. We are told that a universal and bitter onslaught was made on the Gentile population. The congregation were counseled by the teachers to withhold their patronage from these 'enemies of the people,' the Gentiles, and warned against dealing with outside merchants. The Vedette thinks this sort of talk is by no means new, but that the fervor of it has of late been much more marked.

"L'Athelsme et le Peril Social" is the title of a work just published by the Bishop of Orleans, in reply to the numerous free-thinking books which have lately appeared in France. His intolerance and bigotry are shown in a very severe handling from the *Journal des Debats*, which says it is greatly disappointed at the insignificance and absurdity of the book, after the pomposity with which it has been announced by the ecclesiastical papers. The name of the Bishop is Dupanloup, and he is the chief ecclesiastical champion of ultra-montanism, as opposed to the liberal church policy of Napoleon.

A merchant of Litchfield, Ill., went to St. Louis lost week, and, contrary to the advice of his friends, took with him on board the train the whole of his cash capital, which, as he had just received for some property. On the arrival of the train in East St. Louis, this merchant, with the most extraordinary forgetfulness, got up from his seat and left the car with the passengers, but forgot his baggage, and he take with him the satchel containing the money. He entered one of the Transfer omnibuses in waiting, and drove a distance of two or three squares when he suddenly missed the bag. He rushed back to the station and found the bag, but it was cut open and the greenbacks gone.

Professor Unger, the eminent Viennese, botanist and paleontologist, has been recently in the Libyan desert, and has reported that the Egyptians in the constructions of the Pyramids, and more particularly those of the Pyramid of Dashour. He has discovered that the mud of which they were made contained not only a quantity of animal and vegetable matter, but also fragments of many manufactured substances, leading to the conclusion that Egypt enjoyed a high degree of civilization upward of 5,000 years ago.

The town of Pelham has been indicted in the Supreme Court of Northampton, Mass., for not maintaining its common schools for six months in the year.

To relieve herself of the care of a small child, a servant girl in Memphis administered to it a dose of laudanum and sent the innocent to its sleep eternal.

Mr Charles Elmwood, of Decatur, Illinois, left Vandalia, a week or two ago, on some business. Immediately after crossing the bridge at Ritter's branch, two men sprang out of the bushes, one of whom caught him by the head, and, throwing his head back, the other cut his throat almost from ear to ear. They then robbed him of some $70, and left him on the side road track, supposing he was dead, with the intention of letting the train pass over him, and thus destroy all traces of their hellish deed. Mr. E. recovered his consciousness, however, about half-past 6 o'clock in the evening, and crawled on the track just in time to escape a passing train. He was discovered in the morning, about daylight, by two farmers—having laid out all night beside a tree. His feet were badly frozen.

After receiving his pardon, ex-Governor T. O Moore, of Louisiana, visited his plantation the first time for several years. While riding over the grounds, and when passing the site of his once large sugar house, he startled three deer, which were lying in their beds in apparent security. In 1860 there were few more highly cultivated and productive estates than Governor Moore's. His income from sugar and cotton alone, exceeded $100,000 a year. Nothing is left of this splendid estate but the land and the charred and blackened ruins of the once elegant, spacious and comfortable building. The machinery, costing $75,000, of the wicked rebellion this same man Moore did his best to bring about proved a wholesome lesson to him.

Of the highest significance is the declaration made by General Roon, the Secretary of the Prussian Army and Navy, that hereafter the Northern German Navy will be constructed, armed and equipped after the pattern of America, and that ere long qualified officers and shipbuilders, by order of the Government, will visit the United States, there to study the various navy yards and the principles adopted by the American Navy Department. It is even asserted that the Prince Admiral himself, in 1867, will make an excursion to the most important American ports.

A race took place last week on the ice of Cayuga Lake, in New York, between a man who was 45 years of age and one without skates. The wager was for $100, and the distance run seventy-five yards. The skater was beaten, his opponent arriving at the goal ten feet ahead. A great deal of money was lost from both sides, the skater being the champion of that section. It is said that two thousand persons witnessed the race.

The work of "reconstructing" Germany gets on faster than does ours in America. Every where the hearts of all men are turning toward Prussia and the new parliament. Confederation—magnificent, at least, in power and outward respect—which is grouping itself about her; and South Germany begins to long to enter that Confederation.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

West Virginia Wool Growers' Association Indorse the House Tariff Bill.

A large and influential meeting of the wool growers of West Virginia was held in Wheeling on Thursday, nearly every county in the State being represented. The committee on the subject of a tariff for the protection of the wool growing interests of the country, of which committee Hon. W. E. Stevenson, Speaker of the State Senate, was a member, reported through its chairman, Gen. T. M. Harris, of Ritchie, the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the passage of any bill by the Congress of the United States upon the subject of a tariff upon foreign imports, the interest of the producer, as well as of the manufacturer, should be protected.

Resolved, That we cannot longer quietly submit to legislation which gives to wool growers an incidental benefit only, and neglects our own markets.

Resolved, That the continuance of the present tariff on wool and woolens must, if much longer continued, prove disastrous to our great wool growing interest; that it must, in the end seriously affect our national wealth and power, check immigration, and lower the wages of the American laborer by contracting the demand for his labor.

Resolved, That the tariff bill passed at the late session of Congress by the House of Representatives, so far as it relates to wool and woolens, is one which will bring prosperity to the grower and manufacturer of wool, and tend to the advancement of the interests of the country generally.

Resolved, That we ask our Legislature now in session to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in the Congress of the United States to use all legitimate means to secure the passage of a law affording fair and just protection to the great wool growing interests of the country as agreed upon by the joint committee of wool growers and manufacturers, and embodied in the bill passed by the last House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Allegheny County Geologically Considered.

Report of Dr. B. C. Jillson to the County Medical Society.

At a meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society, Dr. B. C. JILLSON, submitted the following interesting and valuable report of the geology of the county:

Allegheny county, though very irregular in outline, is of the same geological formation, viz., the carboniferous, belonging to that particular division known to the geologist as the Upper and Lower Barren Coal Measures, being composed for the most part of unproductive rocks, slates, shales, etc. The lithological character of the group is the same as is generally found in the coal measures, consisting of alternate layers of sandstones, conglomerates, shales, clays, and limestone, lying nearly horizontal, with a slight dip to the south, just sufficient to bring it to the surface, over the northern part of the county, the concealed rocks of the Lower Barren Group, as shown by the difference in color of the corresponding map. The outline of the coloring was taken for the most part from the State Geological Map. The county is naturally divided into three nearly equal parts, by three large rivers, viz., the Allegheny, the Monongahela, and the Ohio, into which empty a number of large streams, which, in their course, deeply draining the soil and producing great erosion of the rocks, thereby forming a very broken and irregular valleys, whose sides are sometimes bounded by gentle slopes, but more frequently by precipitous bluffs. The bed of the deep watercourses are usually from two hundred to four hundred feet below the general level of the upland, which gives a pleasant variety to the scenery. In these watercourses most of the principal coal seams are exposed. Pittsburg, the largest city in the county, is situated at the point where the Allegheny and Monongahela unite to form the Ohio, some four hundred feet below the general summit level of the surrounding hills. The position of this geological revolution at the close of the carboniferous era which upheaved the rocks in the eastern part of the county, folding them in the great waves which produced the Allegheny range and the accompanying Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge, had nearly spent its force before it reached this county, as the accompanying section from A. to B. will show. No. 1 is the great limestone bed which tops the hills in the southern part of the county. No. 2 the coal. No. 3 the gray sandstone, so extensively used for building purposes, and No. 4 the slates and sandstone of the lower Barren Group which crop out near A., but are concealed in the more southern part of the county by the overlying rocks. This direction for a section was selected because it was at right angles to the Allegheny Range, and because the rocks were quite well exposed along the Ohio river, and the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The various kinds of rock are quite uniform throughout the county, generally varying but little in thickness and preserving their peculiar characteristics. The Pittsburgh coal vein, *e. g.*, which forms so prominent a line around the city, three hundred feet above it, is characterized so universally through the extensive Appalachian coal fields, that it has become a landmark for the geologist in his researches geology.* The remarkable bed has been identified in fifteen different States of the Union, and is everywhere the same double bed, consisting of two or three feet of very impure slaty coal above a seam from four to six feet of bituminous coal below. So uniform are the thickness of these beds that they are known by name in all the coal districts. Another bed of coal, known as Redstone coal, lies about two hundred and fifty feet above the Pittsburgh coal, and is often mixed with thick layers of sand stone and shales. It makes a most excellent lime, and is extensively burned in the eastern part of the county. Between this and the Pittsburgh coal are layers of a yellowish argillaceous shale, interspersed with a gray, slaty, and in many places very nidaceous sandstone, about seventy-five feet in a very few hours. In the Pittsburgh coal vein, which has been already described, is mined in several places just north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, but at a higher level and of an inferior quality. As we ascend the Monongahela, the coal rises in the op is Duquesne, and he is the chief ecclesiastical champion of ultra-montanism, as opposed to the liberal church policy of Napoleon. eastern part of the county. Between this and the Pittsburgh coal are layers of a yellowish argillaceous shale, interspersed with a gray, slaty, and in many places very nidaceous sandstone, about seventy-five feet in a very few hours. In the Pittsburgh coal vein, which has been already described, is mined in several places just north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, but at a higher level and of an inferior quality. As we ascend the Monongahela, the coal rises in the

SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1867.

SENATE.

...ll to prevent and punish illegal voting in District of Columbia was passed.

...ution of Mr. WILLEY, the Committ... Indian Affairs was instructed to report ... is connected with the late massacre at ... Sibley camp, and what legislation is ne... to protect settlers from Indian depre...

...UMNER called up the resolution calling ... the President for any correspondence ... Mr. Motley respecting his resignation as ... to Vienna. The resolution was agreed ...

...BROWN introduced a bill to amend the ...ated an act granting lands to aid in the ...uction of a railroad and telegraph line ...e States of Missouri and Arkansas to the ...ansas, and to facilitate the early com... of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, ... provides that the company shall also ...e right to construct a railroad from a ...n the main land to the Southern bound... the United States, in the direction of the ...e of the Gulf of California, and whenever ...oper authorities of Mexico shall have ...e necessary concession for so much of a ...ding road as lies within the Territory of ..., this company is empowered to accept ...ession, and hold the same as part of ...e and operative property.

...ELLER introduced a bill to aid in ...struction of the Nebraska and Nevada ...Railroad. Referred.

...Mr. Wilson, offered a communication calling upon ...cretary of the Interior for copies of all re...garding the investigation into the con... Indian affairs, or the late massacre in ...fabed.

...ariff bill was taken up and read. Several ...iments, most of them verbal, were ...d. Verbatim was inserted so as to in... among cordials, liquors and bitters, ...which duty of $2 50 per gallon is imposed ...paragraph on wines, irrespective of value, ...s per gallon, irrespective of cost, of cask, ...ed, were stricken out, and the ...imported into" was inserted.

...d. The following was adopted: On ...ies imported in bottles, not otherwise ...provided for, $2 per dozen bottles of less ...pint each; $5 per dozen on bottles of ...a pint.

...amendment was adopted repealing the ...1792, allowing for drawbacks upon wines, ...nds, "on pain of forfeiture" were add... ...r the words, "and no entry of any im...ligans shall be allowed of less quantity ...ire thousand in a single entry."

...ution was adopted, and has now passed ...as changed from $5 to $10 per ton. The ...on silk plush for the manufacture of ...hirty-five per cent., *ad valorem*," were in...

...The *ad valorem* provision on thread, ...lines and skeins, &c., was changed from ...per cent.

...vision was adopted, that no iron, except ...d iron and hoop, shall pay a duty of less ...per cent., *ad valorem*.

...duty on nickel was changed from 15 per ...*ad valorem* to 30 cents per pound; on ...of lead from 10 to 15 cents per pound; ...is from 10 to 15 cents; on cream of tartar ...to 10 cents; on soda ash from 40 to 50 ...per pound; on bromide of potassium from ...s to $1 per pound; on corrosive sublimate ...ide of mercury, and on all other mercurial ...ciparations and other salts and preparations ...ury, not otherwise provided for, from 20 ...*ad valorem* to 15 cents per pound; on ...f lime and citrate of lime, from 20 per ...*ad valorem* to 4 cents per pound on materials ...ents per pound on citrate of lime, and copy ...s to $1 per pound.

...vision was adopted that upon all medi...compounds of which distilled spirits ...ponent parts, the duty upon such ...d spirits shall be added to the duty on ...nufactured drugs.

...duty on grind stones finished was ...ed from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to $5 per ...in building or monumental stone, fin...from 35 per cent. *ad valorem* to $2 per ...thirteen cubic feet; on imported ...and printed matter from thirty cents per ...to thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; on ...from fifteen cents to ten cents per bushel.

...llowing articles were added to the free ...the printed bill: All philosophical appa...ens of natural history, regalia used for ...ce ceremonies.

...ending of the bill was almost concluded ...e Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

...AKER introduced a joint resolution de...that the seven communities lately in ...on were left without civil government on ...rthrow of the rebellion, and that the ...ded governments assumed by them are ...h military interference of the President ...United States are *de facto* governments ...ary origin, without civil foundation, are ...the State governments under the constitu... the United States and consent only to ...it all, by being so recognized and de... by Congress in due form of law. Refer... the Judiciary Committee.

...BROWNELL asked leave to introduce a ...esolution declaring the power of amend... Constitution, by Congress, after a long ...ble, that in ratifying amendments to the ...tution, as well as those proposed by ...which may hereafter be proposed by ...ss, the States not represented in Con...shall not be entitled to any vote, and ...be incapable either of accepting or reject... such amendment, and that when any ...ment to the Constitution proposed by ...ess, it shall be adopted by two thirds of ...ates recognized by Congress as lawfully ...d to vote on it.

...LEBLOND moved that leave be not ...ed. The vote resulted: Yeas 34, Nays 34. The ...tion was introduced and referred to the ...ittee on Reconstruction.

...HILL introduced a joint resolution sus...ng the retirement or cancellation of legal ...r notes for two years. Referred to the Ju... Committee.

...WILLIAMS asked leave to introduce a ...egulate the practice and define the pow... the Supreme Court in certain cases. ...rovides that all cases in error ...m and appeals to the Su... Court of the United States, wherein ...e in question the validity of any stat... rather authority of the United States, or ...ality of a statute of or an authority ex... under any State, on the ground of re...ancy with the Constitution or laws of the ...States, the hearing and decision shall be ...e a full bench of the judges of such court, ...judgment shall be rendered or decision ...against the validity of such statute or ...ority exercised by the United States unless ...a concurrence of all the judges of such ...

...LEBLOND objected. The question taken, ...ion says, 68. The bill was therefore in... ...ced and referred to the Judiciary Com...e.

...MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways ...Means, asked leave to report a bill to pro... for the same; and for the purpose of put... to the passage.

...NKINS objected.

...MORRILL moved to suspend the rules ...e purpose of enabling him to report the ...

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...ion was suspended by 68 against 20.

...DELANO moved to amend the bill by ...ing the notice not less than 30 days.

...MORRILL accepted the amendment and ...bill passed.

...BUCKLAND introduced a bill to amend ...ct of March 3, so as to prevent any farther ...drawing or disbursement of legal tender ...s. Referred to the Committee on Banking ...Currency.

...STANARD introduced a bill for the pub... of the laws of the States lately in re... Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

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...SPEAKER introduced a bill in relation ...e Michigan City Harbor Company. Re...d.

...r. WARD, of New York, asked leave to offer ...following:

...BERGAS, By laws of the State of Maryland ...ing the counties of Allegheny and Frederick ...ed and ratified by the people of said State ...ovember 6, 1866, are hereby declared null ...d void, and the Legislature of said State ...ereby prohibited from enacting any law ...ing the qualifications of electors for ...ors of President and Vice President of the ...States, or members of Congress.

...Mr. BOUTWELL moved to lay the resolution ...the table.

...Mr. BERGAS demanded the yeas and nays.

...The motion was agreed to—yeas 114, nays 34.

...Mr. BOUTWELL moved to reconsider the vote ...ich the resolution was laid on the table.

...Mr. BERGAS moved to lay the motion to ...sider on the table.

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...Mr. BOUTWELL objected. The question taken, ...ion says, 68. The bill was therefore in... ...ced and referred to the Judiciary Com...e.

...MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways ...Means, asked leave to report a bill to pro... for the same; and for the purpose of put... to the passage.

...NKINS objected.

...MORRIL

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy per year.....$2 00
In clubs of Twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis, to the getter-up of the club.

"DIFFUSING THE NEGROES."

The idea that the interests of Virginia and the remoter Southern States on the negro question are identical, is an extremely erroneous one. They have not for many years under the slavery regime, been the same, though they were closely connected. They have stood in the relation of producer and consumer on this interest, Virginia being the producer of negroes, and the more southern States being the markets where they were sold and the localities in which their labor and life were spent.

As a consequence of this consideration, the emancipation of the negroes affects Virginia differently from what it does the cotton planting States. In the former the negroes are too numerous, for the amount of labor to be done. They never have him severely taxed with toil in Virginia. The profit of the institution in that State, at least for a long time past, has been, not *from* the labor of the slaves, but from their increase. Hence emancipation there at once divests them of present value to the owner and also of all prospective value. The main source of emolument from slaves is it rever shut up by emancipation, while in the southern States, by paying wages, the land owners can get labor from the negroes, the same as when they were slaves. But no considerations of payment can continue the negro population of Virginia in their old line of production for the masters, profit.

In accordance with this condition, it is found that emancipation, while pressing heavily on both sections, galls the one very differently from the other. In Virginia, the excess of colored population beyond the demand for labor, is burdensome, and evokes the cry for the diffusion of the negroes. The only way, says the perplexed and angry Virginia politician, to settle all troublesome questions of politics in which the negro is involved—and that, they tell us, would embrace the sum and totality of politics—is to scatter and spread the negroes from Maine to California.

On the other hand, the Southern States want labor out of the negroes as they have always had it, and not progeny. Diffusion would be fatal to their interests. They have no surplus above what they would need, if their business affairs had not been disordered, and next to ruined, by the late bellior. But the negroes will not work without wages, and wages is what the impoverished condition of some makes them unable to pay, and what the angry and resentful temper of others makes them unwilling to pay; and so the work is not done. This only makes matters worse for all, and bad tempers lead to bad conduct—probably on both sides. As a consequence, the *negroes* are for diffusion, and they migrate from the older to the newer settlements in hope of bettering their condition, by securing work or, at least, by escaping ill treatment and outrage.

The correctness of these views is attested by incidental information daily coming to hand. Gen. SICKLES testified on Wednesday last, before the Special Committee, that in portions of the State of South Carolina wrongs and outrages on the negroes were common, while at the same time, we discover by a communication from South Carolina that the freedmen in large numbers are leaving the State and "diffusing" into Florida, and an outcry of apprehension is raised by the infatuated whites, lest there should not be left laborers sufficient to till the grounds and raise the crops the present year.

The only remedy for this inevitably fatal drain of laborers from those States is honest and humane treatment of them. There is no State where there are too many laborers, unless it may be Virginia, and there only in consequence of its peculiar phase of the slave institution. A Virginia argument or prejudice on the subject applied in or Southern States would be contraband and inappropriate. Diffusion frantically demanded in the former would be, and is insane policy in the latter. The true way in both is to employ, to pay and to treat them honestly, and then, supporting themselves and contributing to the general good, they will not be a burden to either.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

The reader is presumed to retain distinct recollection of the jury "out West" somewhere, which, although the testimony against the man accused of stealing a hog was overwhelming, nevertheless pronounced him not guilty—a verdict that was subsequently explained by the simple remark, that nearly every man of the jury had some of the pork. Reasons kindred to this may explain why investigating committees seldom find anything out, and generally report that there is no ground for the charge of corruption.

Touching investigating committees in general, especially in legislative bodies, it may be said that there are two kinds; one that goes to the bottom of the business in hand, and finds out all there is to be found out, by pursuing the investigation link by link and rigidly cross examining and taking up every thing calculated to throw light on the question before them; the other that, from the outset, intends that the enquiry and not the truth of the charge shall be made out, whose proceeding is conducted rigidly with this view; a committee that puts questions and such only as will serve this object, and is quick to withdraw if it finds it is going so much as a single step in a direction which will elicit damaging truth; and is keenly alive to the importance of serving the original purpose of making it appear that no proof of corruption or anything reprehensible exists. Few trials in courts of justice are conducted on the plan of investigations by the latter class of committees. Cases would but seldom if ever be made out against accused parties, for it hardly ever happens that witnesses can give conclusive testimony by speaking from their own knowledge. It is by circumstantial testimony that the most aggravated offenses have been made out. Were none but direct testimony to be taken, and were witnesses, on testifying that they saw not the killing or theft or the act where of the accused was suspected, dismissed without further questioning, very little justice would be done, and great criminals might congratulate themselves on being able to carry on a large business with little difficulty. If courts and juries were to act, as investigating committees sometimes do so as to suppress and not to elicit the truth, there would be but very little justice in the land. Committees framed for thorough work seldom fail of establishing some circumstance consistent with common report—and when they do fail, they should not complain if it comes to be believed that they were more afraid of the truth than earnest in finding out.

PROGRESS OF CRIME.

It has been customary, from time immemorial, for a class of persons to cry out against the degeneracy of the times, conceiving the former days to have been invariably better than the present. We do not join in this judgment, as to the general and comprehensive condition of society, which is designated by the common expression "the times." Yet there are some facts, rendering the proposition indisputable, that crime has increased greatly within two or three years past. A number of conspiring transient causes have produced this unhappy result. The penitentiaries of several of the States are reported to be filled to overflowing, with a larger number of convicts than they have ever held before. Whether the causes referred to shall become permanent, and continue to exert their pernicious influence, depends on the effect that a due consideration of them and their results shall have upon the public mind. The transition state of society, from one of war to one of peace, must be attended with considerable disorder, exposure and temptation, and it is not strange that an unusual number of individuals should be led into offenses against the laws, and become obnoxious to punishment.

But there are influences to which some of these results must be referred, which cannot be called transient. It is difficult, without getting into the pulpit strain, to define them. The passion for display is perhaps the most prominent element reaching to nearly all classes and conditions of people. It appears in circles of wealth and of poverty, in different degrees and forms. It shows itself in the mansions, the equipages, the dress of the rich, and spreads like a contagion to many whose incomes, earned by toil, are totally inadequate to the demand of this foolish vanity of imitation. Hence, frauds, peculations, larcenies, and other crimes and vices are suggested for obtaining the means of display in style, dress, decorations, and extravagant living. If the standard of respectability were established on something besides the *gold basis*; or something in the character, the intelligence, the probity, the generous temper, the moral worth, this contagion that does so much toward filling prisons with convicts and filling lives with sorrow, might be cured. If the sentiment of the Scottish bard—"The man's the man, for a' that"—were admitted to sway, in social and personal estimates of character and rank, a large share of the demoralising power of money would be taken from it, without abating at all its usefulness for the necessary and lawful purposes of life. Here is the weak point of public morals, and to this point may be traced a large proportion of the crime brought under the infliction of judicial punishment.

THE SNOW STORM.

Weather talk never wears out. It may change with the wind, it may rise and fall in interest, with the mercury in the tube, but it never ceases. "A long spell" makes it flag, but the hope of "a change" supplies material for a remark before the remembrance of the last change has grown out of repetition. Extraordinary weather inspires conversation with new life, furnishing fresh materials and giving it new turns. A tornado or great snow storm is a windfall to weather talkers. It makes them original, historical and sometimes disputative. They then balance gale with gale, drouth with drouth, set down the temperature of this day as higher or lower than that of the other day in distant years, and decide, to a shaving's thickness, the depth of snow in all the historic hard winters of the past.

The present great snow storm, even in Pittsburgh, where we have but the thin outer edge of it, raises many a remark, and imparts a new impulse and a new form to many a flagging conversation. How the eyes, as well as tongue, glow with excitement, in the talk about "no eastern mails," "train snowed under," "drifts ten feet high," and "deep cuts filled up." And how it rouses up the memory of old times and never-to-be-forgotten days of storm! And how *the* great snow storm looms up that, pre-eminent above all others, swept over the country, according to the different chronological authorities among the weath r talkers, twenty-nine years ago, or thirty-nine, or in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, or in some other specified year! The inconveniences of encumbered streets, and bad walking, and wet and frozen skirts come, it is true, with the storm, but it helps weather talk, nevertheless.

In the country, such a time shows the farmer's independence. With a path to his coal house, and another to the spring, and a third to his barn, he can get on comfortably for a week or a month, independent within his own resources. The store keeper and mechanic of the village and town, living by patronage, must clear the sidewalk and the street, to give access to their places of business. Taverns and other places of tippling resort are made accessible betimes, after the storm, verifying the familiar Latin adage "*facilis descensus averni*"—the way to the *tavern* is easy.

The present storm is chiefly at the East of us. General Jack Frost has established his formidable lines on the Western slope of the Alleghenies, and cut off all communication with the Eastern cities. Mails are running irregularly and with difficulty, or are stopped altogether. And in the severity, along with an unusual amount of snow, we have extremely cold weather.

COURTEOUS MANNERS IN PUBLIC MEN.

Some people do not understand human nature, though they have a good deal of the active themselves. It seems to us that some members of Congress might be included in this class. Indeed, we had some fears, for a day or two after the assembling of Congress, that the number was not small, but the apprehension soon passed away, as they became engaged in the business of their position.

The credit of the country, and the interests of the dominant party in it, are not promoted by any trespass on the claims of courtesy and decorum. The space for private passions and discourteous manners in the conduct of national affairs is a very narrow one. Dignified, manly proceedings alone are approved. It was the President's misfortune to have erred on this point, and that error lodged in dominant power. This, however, did not, as it ought, rebuke, but rather forbids similar demeanor toward him. Vituperative language always rebounds, and the force of the recoil is sometimes as stunning as the direct blow. Groundless accusations of a defeated adversary have the same effect. Human nature so decides. It appears like maltreating a prisoner. If those of Mr. LOAN have any presumption of their truth to support them, the fact should be known, and made known as soon as practicable. If not, the utterance of them cannot but meet with rebuke in every honest and generous mind. Licentiousness of speech tends directly to the corruption of public morals and the detriment if not the overthrow of society. As productive of such results, it ought to be discouraged by all classes, and in all places, and a moderate knowledge of human nature would convince any one of the inutility not to say positive detriment of using it in party warfare.

LICENSES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY—A NEW BILL.

A bill to regulate the granting of licenses in Allegheny County has been drawn up and will soon be introduced into the legislature, of which the following is a copy:

An act extending to Allegheny county the laws regulating the granting of licenses to Eating Houses and Taverns in the city of Philadelphia, &c.

SECTION 1. That all the acts of Assembly now in force relating to the city of Philadelphia, in regard to the granting of licenses to Eating Houses and Taverns, and regulating the sale of liquors thereto, be and the same are hereby extended to the County of Allegheny.

SEC. 2. That the County Commissioners of said county are to discharge all the duties and to receive the fees allowed to the City Commissioner of said city, and that portion of the 4th section of the act of May 16, 1864, allowing the said Commissioner an additional dollar per day, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. That the County Treasurer of Allegheny county be hereby required to perform all the duties in regard to the granting of licenses as are performed by the Philadelphia Treasurer, and receive the fees allowed for similar services in Philadelphia; provided, however, that the County Treasurer at the time he receives the State License is hereby required to demand and receive from each applicant an equal amount of money to be paid to him for the erection and support of a House of Employment in said county, and to be accounted for to the Inspector of the Allegheny County Prison *for the aforesaid purposes*, to which Board the said Treasurer is hereby required to report monthly the amount received and paid by him; and said Treasurer, commencing May 1st, 1867, shall be entitled to retain out of the moneys so received five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, for his services as Treasurer of said House.

SECTION 4. That the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county shall discharge all of the duties now devolved upon him, except the publication of the License List, and shall be entitled to the same fees which have heretofore been paid to the said Clerk for similar services.

SECTION 5. That the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county are hereby vested with the same powers in relation to Eating Houses and Taverns, and are invested with all the authority in regard to the revocation of licenses and to the recognizance of witnesses, and like punishment of any violation of the same as the law as in force as the Judges of Philadelphia have been authorized.

SECTION 6. That all the general laws of the Commonwealth restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors not inconsistent with the local laws in Philadelphia, now in force, be and the same are continued in full force as heretofore.

To understand this bill, it is necessary to understand the Philadelphia enactment and subsequent amendments. It may be stated that, under the new law, licenses will be based on the amount of business done by the party taking out the license—ranging from $25 to $1,000—possibly upward—to which will be added the same amount to go toward the erection and support of a county poor house; so that if a party pay $100 to the State for a license, he will be required to pay another $100 to the county work house. To this will be added certain fees—to the commissioners, who it is thought will receive about $1,200 per annum, to Clerk of the Court, to the Constable—in all about $10 in each case.

The new bill, it is understood, is regarded with favor by the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature.

Mr. Brigham, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, and Mr. Campbell, of the *Sunday Leader*, are here before the Bribery and Corruption Committee, in relation to the charges of corruption against Simon Cameron. Mr. Brigham testified that he had no knowledge in the premises except public rumor, that he did not know who wrote the letter, "Inside View," signed X, and published in the COMMERCIAL.

The above forms a part of a telegram to the *Evening Chronicle* last Thursday. The examination spoken of was with closed doors and presumably private—a fact that may explain why the above, so far as the editor of the COMMERCIAL is concerned, conveys an unjust idea. He testified that, while he knew no fact that would positively prove it—he having seen no money change hands—it nevertheless was common rumor and generally believed that corrupt means were used in connection with the Senatorial election—and that he believed *said* rumor was true, because of what had been told him by gentlemen in whom he confided. As to the "Inside View" letter, while it was the subject of informal conversation, no recorded testimony was taken, but we think no serious doubt was left in the mind of any one how the writer could probably be found out; and concerning the ground of the witness's belief that corrupt means had been used, no questions were asked, except as to personal knowledge. Two or three brief questions were put, and as many and as brief answers recorded, and there the examination ended.

WANTED, A SENSATION.

A *sensation* is wanted by the editor of the Richmond *Times*. Casting about in his mind for some plan that will bring into the desolate regions around him population, labor and wealth, he has been led to imagine that a "sensation" is indispensable. And as they have no gold fields, nor oil regions, to sensationalize upon, he proposes to make the most of the possums and persimmons with which the country is enriched. But in order to show off these and other material and personal qualities of the South to advantage, he proposes to hire Yankee writers to make the exposition. As the books are, of course, to be false and deceptive, the editor, in order to give the conscience of the Yankees a hard hit, makes a spontaneous concession to the superiority of their minds. He proposes to hire Yankees to get up a sensation, because the Southern conscience could not bear the strain. It appears quite as plain to us, if his representations of the country there be correct, that the Southern pocket could as ill bear the strain of getting up a sensation in the way and on the conditions specified.

The best, cheapest and easiest sensation —it might not be the least deceptive—which practical reach of the editor of the *Times* is, a rational, manly, dispassionate profession of the true faith of loyalty. This throughout the South would be the most effective restoration measure in politics, business and social life. It would be better than the usual and senseless mixture of groans and growls that are heard from that quarter, as the foundation of public prosperity and peace.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN ROME.

Two telegrams are brought us by the Cable, in reference to Rome, which in contrast do not place our National prestige in the Eternal city in a very flattering light.

The one is that the little Swiss Republic, from its snuggery somewhere in the Alps, has issued its order that none of its citizens shall hereafter, as they have heretofore done, be members of the Pope's bodyguard. The Pope has had these as mercenaries in time past, but the little Republic now refuses him the boon and repudiates the dishonor from itself. *Vive la Suisse!*

The other telegram announces that the American chapel, which has for a few years been *tolerated* in that religious Roman city, has been ordered out of it. It is not specifically stated who gave the edict or what was the occasion of it. But as the city is entirely under the government nominally of the Pope and really of the Jesuits, the order must have emanated from the hierarchy. This is in strict accord with what the organ of the Archbishop of St. Louis, as reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, declares to be the essential spirit of the Roman Church. It says "the church is of necessity intolerant." And speaking of all other form of religion under the usual epithet of heresy, it says, "heresy she endures, when and where she *must*, but she hates it and directs all her energies to its destruction." And adds as to the United States, it adds, "if Catholics ever gain an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in this country is at an end."

This is plain. The ejection of the poor little American Church from Rome is an illustration of the doctrine. We believe the church referred to is not of any particular sect or denomination, but is intended for and supported by Christians of all denominations. It is known as the American Church. Unless there is some better reason than that avowed by the St. Louis organ, it seems hardly fair play for the Head of the Roman Catholic church to treat an American church in that way.

SR. VALLANDIGHAM ON FINANCE.

In his late letter to a Democratic editor, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM appears not to have lost, during his seclusion, any of the old party virulence. His great anguish is, that another party than his own is ascendant in the Administration of the Government and the good opinion of the people. How to bring about a change that will reverse the condition of parties is evidently the thought that occupies his waking moments and perchance his dreams. A financial crisis, judiciously brought about and artfully turned to account, appears to the great Democratic leader, not altogether without promise. He says, after referring to the amount of currency in circulation, "I am not sure that a blessed stranding in the way of finance might not prove the very salvation of the ship in her last lurch."

The bringing about of a financial breakdown, to help up the party that fell by the weight of its own principles, is something to look forward to. It ought, however, to be a subject of congratulation, that politicians who *would* involve the country in embarrassment for such a party end, are not in possession of much power to effect their nefarious end. If they had the disposition to favor such a revulsion as the Americans said, here, he should very soon go to Jericho and grow.

The advantages which America offers are so great that, when you consider the prospects present and future to laborers and capitalists, the wonder to me is, that so few are willing to run the risk of leaving that which they remain in the Old Country is most marvellous to one who has paid a visit to the New. Here we are on the threshold of a boundless field of young men above the working classes are unable to obtain suitable and remunerative employment, or to engage in business with any fair prospect of success. Farmers and their sons find it equally difficult to settle. The consequence is, that population in this country have been forced up to an artificial standard. What with the high price of land, the high rate of wages, the lower standard of prices, the greater risk from the uncertainty of the seasons, and the taxation, I cannot see how the present race of farmers can expect a few favorably situated, can hope so to increase as to leave their children in possession of the means of settling their families in respectability. I am sorry to say that many of the young folk every year to this little island, the whole position of things would be changed; there would be room for everybody. It is just the reverse in the vigorous growth of its off shoots; not only to the island, but the ideas, the laws, the religion of England exist and flourish in the United States. The Anglo-Saxon race on American soil is asserting its supremacy on a gigantic scale, as well as with characteristic energy and vigor. The very remarkable phenomenon is, that notwithstanding the immense number of immigrants from the other nations of Europe, the English element is everywhere paramount and dominant. Like its own great river the Mississippi, which receives numbers of tributary streams that are blended with and become one great current; so with all the races which flock to America; they feel the force of and become blended with the grand current of Anglo-American life. In a generation or two the Frenchman, the Dutchman, the German, the Celt, lose everything of their foreign distinctness, and nothing is left of their national character but the name. The language, the laws, the freedom, the enterprise, and what was so thoroughly exemplified during the late deplorable war, the courage, the pluck of English men, live in America, and seem to be uniting to form a grander and almost powerful empire the world has ever seen.

Noble sentiments, fitly expressed, Mr. HOWARD; may they find a ready response in the breasts of your countrymen. Let us get rid of past differences by peaceful arbitration, and then, striking hands, move forward side by side, to the accomplishment of the brightest destiny for the Anglo-Saxon race.

THE YACHT RACE.

Dinner to the Americans.

The English papers, by the Manhattan, contribute to discuss the details of the great yacht race, and extracts from the leaders are paid by all classes to the members of the New York Yacht Club. The dinner given at Cowes by the Royal Yacht Squadron to the New York Club, was quite a brilliant affair. The banquet was given in the dining hall of the Gloster Hotel, the old quarters of the Squadron, and which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, floral wreaths at d festoons running round the cornice over trophies of flags and emblematic devices, the panels of the walls of the apartment being filled with paintings and illuminated photographs on glass, illustrating episodes in the careers of the most celebrated of our English yachts. Among the most noticeable of the mottoes on the walls were—"God bless the Queen and President;" "Separated, not divided;" "U. S. Y. C. and R. Y. S."

Sir John Simeon, M. P., was in the chair having on his right Commodore Vickar, of the New York Yacht Club, and on his left Mr. Daniel Seymour, Equerry to the Queen; the other guests of the immediate vicinity of the chair comprising Mr. James G. Bennett, of the New York *Herald*; Colonel Taylor, United States Consul at Liverpool; Captain Wilkinson, late Royal Yacht Squadron, the vice chair being filled by Mr. Hamilton Gairdner, chairman of the Banquet Committee, having on his right Mr. Hewitt, Captain Sandilands, and on his left Captain Thomas, of the Fleetwing; Captain Johnson, of the Vesta; Captain Kitt, Mr. W. Hawkins, and other gentlemen.

After the toasts of the Queen, the President of the United States, the Chairman proposed "Peace and Prosperity to the United States and Great Britain," and begged to couple the toast with the name of Mr. L. R. Jerome.

THE IRON CITY.

"I went to America," he says, "with a good many of the prejudices of Englishmen, expecting to find at least the bulk of the people rough, rowdy, uncouth and vulgar. Dickens and other prejudiced travellers might have met with this character; they were coming to see, and can only speak of the people as I found them. I traversed some five thousand miles without once being subject to insult or rudeness of any kind. I mixed with all classes—for there are no first, second or third class carriages in America—or steam-boats—and I met with nothing but civility and politeness. The working classes are well behaved and, as a rule, are better educated and more intelligent than our own. The wealthier classes I found to be liberal, generous, open hearted and hospitable; indeed, as pleasant and agreeable a people as I could wish to mix with. In using the word 'classes' I would not know as 'good breeding' but as it would be applied to the objects of this Club, I object. In no other country, under any circumstance, At Pittsburgh I went to the Bank with my letter of credit, when I handed it to a gentleman to draw a check upon, a fine grey headed gentleman, evidently one of the leading men of the city, who invited me to the sanctum in their city, I said, 'Yes, I was from England.' He asked whether he could be of any service to me. I said I had several advantageous introductions to the manufacturers. I thanked him, telling him to whom I had letters of introduction, adding I was in good hands. I am now pleased he should have been to have facilitated me in any way. He said he would be pleased to call on me, and, of people upon whom I had not the slightest claim, giving themselves trouble to make me welcome. He had said several. I have received some thousands of pounds to carry him through the difficulties. I think that a circumstance which reflects credit not only on the individual, but on the country which produces such a man. I found the American manufactures not only intelligent, but a high-minded class of men. In England, I regret to say, there are, among many, of people upon whom I had not the slightest claim, giving themselves trouble to make me welcome. He had said several. I have to a large number of manufactories in various localities, as all of which I was received with the utmost courtesy, and shown the various processes without the least reserve."

All honor to that "Bank officer," whose conduct served to enhance our National reputation for courtesy and good breeding.

NEWSPAPERS AND AMERICAN FARMERS

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"The people of England will never be educated to the right thing, until the Government passes some comprehensive scheme of education, and, as I am afraid, they can not to go away with the idea that religion is not cared for, or that nothing is done to provide for the spiritual wants of the people. To a extent, I think accommodation is every where to be found throughout the country, notwithstanding the existence of our richly endowed establishment.

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Noble sentiments, fitly expressed, Mr. HOWARD; may they find a ready response in the breasts of your countrymen. Let us get rid of past differences by peaceful arbitration, and then, striking hands, move forward side by side, to the accomplishment of the brightest destiny for the Anglo-Saxon race.

THE YACHT RACE.

Dinner to the Americans.

The English papers, by the Manhattan, continue to discuss the details of the great yacht race, and extracts from the leaders are paid by all classes to the members of the New York Yacht Club. The dinner given at Cowes by the Royal Yacht Squadron to the New York Club, was quite a brilliant affair. The banquet was given in the dining hall of the Gloster Hotel, the old quarters of the Squadron, and which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, floral wreaths at d festoons running round the cornice over trophies of flags and emblematic devices, the panels of the walls of the apartment being filled with paintings and illuminated photographs on glass, illustrating episodes in the careers of the most celebrated of our English yachts. Among the most noticeable of the mottoes on the walls were—"God bless the Queen and President;" "Separated, not divided;" "U. S. Y. C. and R. Y. S."

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After the toasts of the Queen, the President of the United States, the Chairman proposed "Peace and Prosperity to the United States and Great Britain," and begged to couple the toast with the name of Mr. L. R. Jerome.

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"I went to America," he says, "with a good many of the prejudices of Englishmen, expecting to find at least the bulk of the people rough, rowdy, uncouth and vulgar. Dickens and other prejudiced travellers might have met with this character; they were coming to see, and can only speak of the people as I found them. I traversed some five thousand miles without once being subject to insult or rudeness of any kind. I mixed with all classes—for there are no first, second or third class carriages in America—or steam-boats—and I met with nothing but civility and politeness. The working classes are well behaved and, as a rule, are better educated and more intelligent than our own. The wealthier classes I found to be liberal, generous, open hearted and hospitable; indeed, as pleasant and agreeable a people as I could wish to mix with. In using the word 'classes' I would not know as 'good breeding' but as it would be applied to the objects of this Club, I object. In no other country, under any circumstance, At Pittsburgh I went to the Bank with my letter of credit, when I handed it to a gentleman to draw a check upon, a fine grey headed gentleman, evidently one of the leading men of the city, who invited me to the sanctum in their city, I said, 'Yes, I was from England.' He asked whether he could be of any service to me. I said I had several advantageous introductions to the manufacturers. I thanked him, telling him to whom I had letters of introduction, adding I was in good hands. I am now pleased he should have been to have facilitated me in any way. He said he would be pleased to call on me, and, of people upon whom I had not the slightest claim, giving themselves trouble to make me welcome. He had said several. I have to a large number of manufactories in various localities, as all of which I was received with the utmost courtesy, and shown the various processes without the least reserve."

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